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3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
4 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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6 JAIME RAUL SANCHEZ,  
7 Plaintiff,  
8 v.  
9 ALLIED UNIVERSAL SECURITY  
10 SERVICES,  
11 Defendant.

Case No. 2:19-cv-00088-JAD-CWH

**SCREENING ORDER AND REPORT  
AND RECOMMENDATION**

12 Presently before the court is pro se plaintiff Jaime Raul Sanchez's application for leave to  
13 proceed *in forma pauperis* (ECF No. 1), filed on January 15, 2019.

14 **I. IN FORMA PAUPERIS APPLICATION**

15 Plaintiff has submitted the declaration required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) showing an  
16 inability to prepay fees and costs or give security for them. Accordingly, plaintiff's request to  
17 proceed *in forma pauperis* will be granted.

18 **II. SCREENING COMPLAINT**

19 **A. Screening Standard**

20 Upon granting a request to proceed *in forma pauperis*, a court must screen the complaint  
21 under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). In screening the complaint, a court must identify cognizable  
22 claims and dismiss claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim on which relief may  
23 be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C.  
24 § 1915(e)(2). Dismissal for failure to state a claim under § 1915(e)(2) incorporates the standard  
25 for failure to state a claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). *Watson v. Carter*,  
26 668 F.3d 1108, 1112 (9th Cir. 2012). To survive § 1915 review, a complaint must "contain  
27 sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face."  
28 *See Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). The court liberally construes pro se complaints

1 and may only dismiss them “if it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts  
2 in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief.” *Nordstrom v. Ryan*, 762 F.3d 903, 908  
3 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678).

4 In considering whether the complaint is sufficient to state a claim, all allegations of  
5 material fact are taken as true and construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Wylar*  
6 *Summit P’ship v. Turner Broad. Sys. Inc.*, 135 F.3d 658, 661 (9th Cir. 1998) (citation omitted).  
7 Although the standard under Rule 12(b)(6) does not require detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff  
8 must provide more than mere labels and conclusions. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S.  
9 544, 555 (2007). A formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action is insufficient. *Id.*  
10 Unless it is clear the complaint’s deficiencies could not be cured through amendment, a pro se  
11 plaintiff should be given leave to amend the complaint with notice regarding the complaint’s  
12 deficiencies. *Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

13 “Federal district courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, possessing only that power  
14 authorized by Constitution and statute.” *K2 Am. Corp. v. Roland Oil & Gas, LLC*, 653 F.3d  
15 1024, 1027 (9th Cir. 2011) (quotation omitted). Federal district courts “have original jurisdiction  
16 of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” 28  
17 U.S.C. § 1331. Federal district courts have original jurisdiction over civil actions in diversity  
18 cases “where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000” and where the  
19 matter is between “citizens of different States.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). “Section 1332 requires  
20 complete diversity of citizenship; each of the plaintiffs must be a citizen of a different state than  
21 each of the defendants.” *Morris v. Princess Cruises, Inc.*, 236 F.3d 1061, 1067 (9th Cir. 2001).  
22 Federal courts have the jurisdiction to determine their own jurisdiction. *Special Investments, Inc.*  
23 *v. Aero Air, Inc.*, 360 F.3d 989, 992 (9th Cir. 2004). A court may raise the question of subject-  
24 matter jurisdiction sua sponte, and it must dismiss a case if it determines it lacks subject-matter  
25 jurisdiction. *Id.*; Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3).

26 Here, plaintiff seeks two million dollars in damages from defendant Allied Universal  
27 Security Services, based on allegations that defendant’s employees defamed plaintiff’s character.  
28 (Compl. (ECF No. 1-1).) Plaintiff states in his application to proceed *in forma pauperis* that he is

1 homeless here in Las Vegas. (Appl. for Leave (ECF No. 1).) However, plaintiff lists a Florida  
2 address in his complaint. (Compl. (ECF No. 1-1).) Plaintiff next alleges that the basis for the  
3 court's jurisdiction is a federal question, but he then states that the court maintains subject matter  
4 jurisdiction over the case as plaintiff is a citizen of Puerto Rico. (*Id.* at 3.) Based on plaintiff's  
5 three different representations of his citizenship, the court is unable to determine whether  
6 plaintiff's complaint invokes the court's jurisdiction. As the party seeking to invoke the court's  
7 jurisdiction, plaintiff bears the burden of establishing that jurisdiction exists. *See Naffe v. Frey*,  
8 789 F.3d 1030, 1040 (9th Cir. 2015). The court will therefore recommend that plaintiff's  
9 complaint be dismissed for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction with leave to amend. If plaintiff  
10 chooses to amend, he must include factual allegations regarding his citizenship, thereby allowing  
11 the court to determine its own jurisdiction.

12 Finally, plaintiff is advised that if he files an amended complaint, the original complaint  
13 (ECF No. 1-1) no longer serves any function in this case. As such, if plaintiff files an amended  
14 complaint, each claim and the involvement of each defendant must be alleged sufficiently. The  
15 court cannot refer to a prior pleading or to other documents to make plaintiff's amended  
16 complaint complete. The amended complaint must be complete in and of itself without reference  
17 to prior pleadings or to other documents.

### 18 **III. ORDER AND RECOMMENDATION**

19 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis*  
20 (ECF No. 1) is granted.

21 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk of court must detach and file plaintiff's  
22 complaint (ECF No. 1-1).

23 IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED that plaintiff's complaint be dismissed without  
24 prejudice.

25 IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED that plaintiff be given a deadline to amend his  
26 complaint.

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**IV. NOTICE**

This report and recommendation is submitted to the United States district judge assigned to this case under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). A party who objects to this report and recommendation may file a written objection supported by points and authorities within fourteen days of being served with this report and recommendation. Local Rule IB 3-2(a). Failure to file a timely objection may waive the right to appeal the district court's order. *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 1991).

DATED: January 28, 2019



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C.W. HOFFMAN, JR.  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE